“The Races of Europe and the German People”
by Wolfgang Abel, Austrian anthropologist

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The essence of racial studies has been clearly outlined in Alfred Rosenberg's article [Schulungsbrief No. 1], the concept of race in its origins, its intrinsic values, and its general ideological significance in Walter Groß's article [Schulungsbrief No 2.], and the biological prerequisites for the current discussion of racial issues in Hermann Boehm's article [Schulungsbrief No. 3].
Today, we will address the question of what we understand by race, how we can recognize races today, how old the various races on German soil are, and how they are distributed among us now.

What do we mean by race? The general formulation of the concept of race tells us: by race, we mean a group of people who are distinguished by the same hereditary characteristics, a group that repeatedly produces its own kind - the prerequisite for recognizing races is therefore the recognition of the hereditary characteristics of humans and, at the same time, the combinations of characteristics specific to each race. If a foreign race researcher were to come to Germany today, he would certainly be unable to form a clear picture at first, given the diversity of the manifestations he would encounter; he would probably first pick out the most striking characteristics, i.e., those that contrast with other races known to him, such as blue eyes and blond hair, and would group people with these characteristics into one race; however, he would soon encounter difficulties in limiting these color gradations toward the dark side. He would also see a number of different characteristics combined with blond and blue, such as tall or short stature, long or short heads, and he would even find blond-haired, short children of dark-haired, tall parents, thus encountering one difficulty of demarcation after another.
Only when he had acquired a precise overview of the German people and the neighboring peoples, when he had become acquainted with their northern and southern, western and eastern components, would he find that in northern Germany, for example in Schleswig-Holstein or also in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the areas are predominantly populated by blond, blue-eyed people of large stature with long heads; in the northeastern regions of Germany, he would have encountered predominantly blue-eyed people, who are smaller there, however, with shorter, broader heads, as in northwestern Germany. In southern Germany, he would then have noticed two different mixed types: smaller, stockier figures with brown hair, dark eyes, and short heads, and then tall, slender, dark-eyed, black-haired people with short, high heads, strikingly flattened occiputs, and strong hooked noses, people who mainly populate the eastern foothills of the Alps. In the more southern Alpine regions, he would have found dark-haired, brown-eyed people of more delicate build - only then, once he had gained this overview and recognized the accumulation of certain characteristics in individual areas, would he be able to distinguish, from the multitude of external appearances of a highly mixed rural or urban population, a few particularly characteristic features of their original commonality.

Based on the above examples, the question then arises: How many characteristics are needed to distinguish between races? To this we ask: Are there still long-established blonde and blue-eyed people anywhere else today other than mainly in northwestern Europe? We ask further: Do these two characteristics alone indicate that any person with them has or had a specific, close connection to northwestern Europe? Is a race, such as the Nordic race, sufficiently defined by the combination of blue eyes, blond hair, and long stature? If so, we would need very few characteristics to describe and distinguish races as such. This assumption is correct insofar as the few characteristics listed above may suffice to roughly define a race externally; in reality, however, each race has many more characteristics of a physical and mental nature, as will become clear from the description of the individual races in the following sections.

Physical Characteristics

Nordic race: The Nordic race is found in large numbers and in closed groups in northern and northwestern Europe, in the central and southern parts of Sweden and Norway, and also in Denmark, Scotland, and Germany; throughout Central Europe, it occurs in smaller groups, and in Southern and Southeastern Europe only as part of a mixed population. The Nord is tall and slender, with the average Nordic man measuring 1.73 meters in height. The head is long and narrow, the occiput strongly protruding backward, and the protruding part of the occiput relatively low. The forehead is sloping and, when viewed from the front, narrow, especially in the temple area. The entire face is tall and narrow, the zygomatic arch (cheekbones) is barely visible, and the eyes are covered by only slightly protruding brow ridges. The long, narrow, mostly straight, sometimes slightly convex nose is characteristic; it should be noted that the hump, and thus also the bend of the Nordic nose, is located in the upper third of the bridge of the nose, in contrast to the noses of the Near Easterners and some Dinaric peoples; the nostrils are narrow, not fleshy. The well-known racial researcher Professor Günther emphasizes the threefold rise of the facial line in the profile of man:

"First in the flat, receding forehead, then in the straight or outwardly curved nose with a high bridge, and in the pronounced, sharply defined chin."

The soft tissue of the face is thin, and the high facial contours are emphasized by the narrow, receding cheeks. The eye slits are relatively wide open; the upper eyelid margin is free, and, in contrast to the Falaic race, no cover fold is formed. The eyebrows are narrow, slightly arched, and distinctly feathered, i.e., there are two opposing hair growth directions in the eyebrow, whereas in the Eastern-Alpine race, the eyebrow arch is broader from the inside to the outside in a uniform hair line. The hair is light, sometimes slightly reddish, straight to wavy, while the skin is light and translucent and sensitive to the sun. We often see the hair darkening, with light blonde children later becoming dark blonde, sometimes even dark brown; these are probably cases of slight admixture with dark-haired races. The eyes are blue to gray.

Falisian race: The Falisian race is closely related to the Nordic race; perhaps the roots of the Nordic race, it is now only clearly recognizable in smaller areas, being still purest in the Westphalian areas, hence its name, and can also be found in Swabia, Württemberg, and then in Sweden, specifically the Dalen region. However, this race has also remained pure for a long time on the Canary Islands, where we still encounter body types and facial features that are almost indistinguishable from those found in our region.
In contrast to the Nordic breed, the Falisian physique is stocky, compact, and tall, even slightly exceeding the Nordic breed in size. In contrast to the Nordic, the Falisian makes a powerful, stocky impression and is somewhat more awkward and slower in his movements; the Nordic man prefers to stand at rest with his weight on one leg, leaving the other leg free to move, while the Fälisch stands powerfully on both legs, spread apart. The head is long and narrow, the occiput strong but somewhat less prominent, the forehead broad but somewhat less high and steeper than in the Nordic race. The cheekbones are strongly pronounced; the rectangular, widely projecting jaws give the face a somewhat massive, broad, square appearance. A characteristic feature of the Falisian breed is the strong development of the bony roof over the eyes—the brow ridges—which make the eyes appear very deep-set; this is further accentuated by heavy wrinkles, which can become clearly visible even at a young age; the eye slits therefore appear small

and narrow, giving the entire facial expression a somewhat heavy, massive appearance. The nose is also broader and shorter, the tip of the nose is blunter, and the chin is pronounced, but not as strongly set forward and protruding as in the Nordic type - here, the steeper forehead, the shorter, broader nose, and the less protruding chin create a different, more steep and flat facial profile than in the Nordic type. The soft tissues of the face reinforce the broad and powerful expression. The mouth is wide, the lips appear narrow. Relatively early on, the Falisian people developed skin folds, frown lines, pronounced wrinkles above the eyes, and sometimes more pronounced nasolabial folds. The hair is just as light, but perhaps slightly redder than in the Nordic race. Slightly wavy, curly hair seems to be more common. The eyebrows are thicker than in the Nordic race. The eye color is light blue to gray.

Eastern-Alpine race: The Eastern-Alpine race is widespread in the Alpine countries in southern and southwestern Germany, in the Rhineland as far as Holland, and less frequently in central and northern Germany. To the south, it extends far beyond the Alps to central Italy, and to the west to the central regions of France; the exact boundaries to the north and southeast are still unknown.
This race is of medium height, with men averaging only 1.63 meters in height. They are stocky and squat in build, with a round head shape, the length of the head only slightly greater than its width, the back of the head somewhat protruding, evenly rounded, the forehead steeper than in the Nordic and Falisian races and, corresponding to the overall outline of the head, also broader. The face is low, broad, rounded in outline, the chin pointed, the nose small and coarse, shorter and the bridge of the nose less high in the bony part than in the breeds discussed above, the tip of the nose blunt, the bridge of the nose sometimes concave. Stronger eyebrow arches are absent. The eyes appear to be set somewhat flatter. The eye slits are relatively small, which is sometimes accentuated by the formation of folds on the upper eyelid. The broad eyebrows have a more uniform hairline direction from the center to the outside. The soft tissues emphasize the roundness of the East Alpine face due to their greater thickness. The skin is darker in tone than that of the Nordic and Fennic races and tans easily in the sun. Hair color ranges from dark brown to blackish. The hair is somewhat straighter, waves are less common, and the eyes are brown to dark brown.

The East Baltic race: The Baltic race, whose existence is still disputed, shows a certain similarity to the Eastern-Alpine race. Its physique is also stocky, with its height being slightly greater than that of the Eastern-Alpine race. Günther emphasizes their relatively broad shoulders:

"The East Baltic head also appears broad and coarse-boned; this is due in part to the massive, heavy lower jaw characteristic of the East Baltic race, which is broad, short, and bony with an indistinct chin. The facial profile appears blunt; the bridge of the nose is even flatter than in the Eastern-Alpine race, but the East Baltic nose stands out slightly more from the face in its middle and lower parts than the Eastern-Alpine nose. The front view shows slightly protruding cheekbones (towards the sides and front). The soft tissues show less fat deposits than in the Ostic race and do not conceal the coarse bone structure of the skull. The skin is light, the hair pale blond to blond, and the eyes blue."

The Dinaric race: The Dinaric race also forms a large part of the German population; their homeland is the eastern Alpine countries (Dinaric Alps) and those areas that are now mainly covered by Yugoslavia. Their distribution can be traced southwards to the Balkan Peninsula. In the east, the boundaries merge with the Near Eastern population of Asia Minor, with whom they share several characteristics; to the west and northwest, it extends as far as the eastern (Alpine) region. They are frequently encountered in

southern, southwestern, and central Germany, but have also spread as far as northern Germany and England.
Dinaric people are tall and strongly built, with an average height of 1.73 meters for men. This race has long legs, similar to the Nordic and Falisian races. The length of the head is only slightly greater than its width. The shape of the head has a peculiar expression due to the strongly flattened occiput, which protrudes only slightly or hardly at all beyond the neck and looks as if it has been chopped off. The occiput forms, as it were, an extension of the neck line. The forehead is steep and high, similar to the Nordic breed; the entire face is long and narrow, the cheekbones are not very pronounced, the chin is high but slightly receding and more rounded. The nose is very large; its bony part protrudes strongly from the face, while its cartilaginous part slopes downward. The bend in the bridge of the nose is often closer to the center of the bridge than in the Nordic race, and sometimes there is also a slight curve at the tip of the nose; an aquiline nose and hawk nose are probably the best terms for these shapes. While in the Nordic race the profile line is more vertical and sometimes tilted downwards and pointed due to the strongly protruding chin, in the Dinaric race the profile line is clearly bent and receding in the lower part due to the strongly protruding nose and receding chin. The nose is fleshier there with slightly upward-sloping nostrils; the nasal septum is therefore more visible than in the other races. The soft tissues of the face support the somewhat coarser expression; a very strong crease from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth is also characteristic of the men. The skin is brownish and darkens slightly when exposed to sunlight. The eyebrows are brown to dark brown, and the hair is dark brown, straight to slightly wavy.

The Near Eastern race: The Near Eastern race is considered to be quite closely related to the Dinaric race, with its main area of distribution being the Near East. Originally populating the entire Near East, it is now only preserved in small groups in remote areas, such as the Armenian highlands, where it remained better protected against the peoples who later invaded. Its share of the population in Germany is very small. Near Eastern blood came to the West mainly through the Jews, but not all Near Eastern blood there comes from the Jews: “Not all people with Near Eastern features can therefore be assumed to have Jewish ancestors,” says Dr. Günther.
Compared to the Dinaric race, they are slightly smaller and stockier, and the shape of their skulls is similar to that of the Dinaric race, particularly in terms of the flattened occipital bone. This may be even flatter, the forehead more receding, the nose appears to protrude more strongly from the face, the bridge of the nose and forehead are then in line, and the lower part of the nose appears fleshier and coarser than in the Dinaric race. The receding chin is perhaps even more pronounced than in the Dinaric race.
The eyebrows are thick, bushy, and often joined in the middle, the eyes are brown to dark brown, and the hair is dark brown to black, often slightly wavy. A characteristic feature of the Near Eastern race is the upper eyelid without folds, a feature that we also often encounter in Eastern Jews (see illustrations below).

Pictured (left to right)

Row One: German with Dinaric features, German with Dinaric features, German with Dinaric features.
Row Two:
German woman with Eastern (Alpine) features, German girl with Eastern (Alpine) features, German woman with Dinaric features.
Row Three:
German with Eastern-Dinaric features, German with Eastern (Alpine) features, German girl with Eastern (Alpine) features.

Pictured (left to right)

Row One: German girl with East Baltic-Nordic features, German girl with East Baltic-Nordic features, German with East Baltic-Nordic features.
Row Two: German with Western (Mediterranean) features, German with Western (Mediterranean) features, German with East Baltic features.
Row Three: German girl with Western Nordic features, Spanish girl with Western (Mediterranean) features, German girl with Western Nordic features.

Pictured (left to right)

Row One: Fellah with Oriental features, Near Eastern race, Near Eastern race.
Row Two: Jew, Jew, Anamite bastard from the Rhineland.
Row Three: Moroccan bastard from the Rhineland, Moroccan bastard from the Rhineland, Moroccan bastard from the Rhineland.

Pictured (left to right)

Row One: German with Nordic features, German with Nordic features, German boy with Nordic features.
Row Two: German woman with Nordic features, German girl with Nordic features, German girl with Nordic features.
Row Three: German with Fælic features, German with Fælic features, German girl with Fælic features.

The Western Mediterranean race: The Western Mediterranean race is also not very widespread among the German people - native to the coastal countries of the Mediterranean, they are now mainly found in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, and the small islands of the Mediterranean, with smaller groups also found on the Balkan Peninsula, in France, and in England; in our country, they are most commonly found as a mixed component in the Rhineland. They are the smallest European race.
With an average height of 1.61 meters, they are petite and slender and appear to be a smaller version of the Nordic race. The head is narrow and long, the face high and narrow, the zygomatic arches not pronounced, similar to the Nordic race, but the forehead is less high, slightly steeper and more rounded at the temples than in the Nordic race. The nose is narrow, delicate and often a little fleshier than in the Nordic race. The forehead-nose angle appears strikingly flat. The chin is less pronounced than in the Nordic race and more rounded:

“This results in a facial structure that appears softer than that of the Nordic race; while the Nordic race tends to have a sharp, bold facial structure, the Western race tends to have a pleasing, graceful, and, as it were, more feminine facial structure.” (Günther).

This is also due to the soft tissues, which tend to accumulate fat more easily than in the Nordic race. The hair is straight and curly, dark brown to black; the eyebrows are thick, the eyes dark to black-brown, and the skin tone is slightly brownish, which can become deeper brown when exposed to sunlight.

The Oriental race: The Oriental race is related to the Western (Mediterranean) race; the Arabian Peninsula is likely to have been its original home, and today it is most purely represented by the Arab Bedouins, though it is also widespread throughout the Mediterranean region, especially in those areas where Islam spread, such as Spain. They are small and delicate in stature, with a long, narrow head, a narrow oval face, a thin convex nose, not too large, finely cut, evenly curved, but often also fleshy. The lips are usually slightly swollen, thick, and curved; hair and eye color are black-brown, the eyelids are almond-shaped, and the skin is relatively light. One speaks of an “almond-shaped” eyelid slit in Orientals.

Jews: This type was probably also the original type of Semites at the time of their immigration to Palestine, and they certainly brought with them even then those slight Negroid admixtures that are still frequently seen among Jews today: “The actual Semitic peoples, Assyrians, Babylonians, Hebrews, and others, were then formed from the mixture of the Oriental and Near Eastern races as a basis.” (Prof. Eugen Fischer)
In this context, the Hebrew people should now finally be discussed - as can be seen from the above, they too are the product of a mixture of races, and therefore do not represent a pure race as such; their foundation is formed by the Near Eastern and Oriental races, to which are added influences from a number of other races. According to the two main races, a distinction is made within the Jewish people between two groups: the Southern Jews—the Sephardim—in whom the Oriental race predominates, and the Eastern Jews—the Ashkenazim—in whom the Near Eastern race is more prominent; the former make up one tenth, and the latter nine tenths, of the total population of about 15 million:

“The Southern Jews mainly make up the Jewish communities of Africa, the Balkan Peninsula, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and part of the Jewish communities in France, Holland, and England; these Southern Jews represent a mixture of Oriental, Near Eastern, Western (Mediterranean), Hamitic, Nordic, and Negro races, with the Oriental race predominating.
The Eastern Jews make up the Jewish communities of Russia, Poland, Galicia, Hungary, Austria, and Germany, as well as the majority of North American Jews and part of the Western European Jewish community; they represent a Near Eastern-East Baltic-Inner Asian-Nordic-Hamitic-Negro mixture, with a certain predominance of the Near Eastern race." (Dr. Günther).

Mental Characteristics

If individual races, and thus also peoples, differ physically in terms of their own racial characteristics and combinations thereof, then there can be no doubt that the cultural differences and psychological

characteristics of different peoples can be traced back to differences in the intellectual abilities of individual races:

"There can be no doubt from the outset that there are psychological racial differences, as each race has certain average values in the structure of each organ; this also applies, of course, to the structure of the brain, and thus also to psychological predispositions - the question here cannot be whether there are psychological racial differences at all, but only what kind they are and how great they are." (Dr. Fritz Lenz).

Here, too, in order to determine the characteristics of individual races, we must proceed not so much from individual beings as from individual racial groups, that is, groups that we have recognized as very uniform in their outward appearance - from the cultural, intellectual, and psychological qualities in such predominantly purebred areas, conclusions can then be drawn about the psychological characteristics of the individual races.
More extensive descriptions of the psychological characteristics of European races in this manner have been provided by Dr. Ludwig Ferdinand Clauß, Hans F.K. Dr. Günther, and Dr. Lenz - we essentially agree with them.

Nordic race: The Nordic race can rightly be placed at the top of all races in terms of intellectual ability, with judgment, truthfulness, and energy being mentioned as the characteristics that repeatedly stand out:

"The Nordic man is characterized by a pronounced sense of reality, which, in combination with an energy that can rise to boldness, drives him to far-reaching undertakings; in doing so, he shows a pronounced sense of competition in performance and develops a characteristic objective passion, while passion in the usual sense of excited feelings or emphasized sexuality is foreign to him. They always tend toward cool prudence and taciturnity, toward a reserve that often appears distinguished; this reserve in the expression of feelings often stems from a particular sensitivity of mind in Nordic people, which can and wants to express itself quickly and vividly in words and movements - this reserve can go as far as reticence, which indicates an even more steady disposition or an even more lively sense of honor. Fairness and a sense of honor are particularly characteristic of Nordic people; their word, given after careful consideration, is unbreakable." (Günther).

"The Nordic people are the least given to living in the moment; they surpass all other races in steadfastness of will and careful foresight. As a result of their forward-thinking disposition, sensual impulses are subordinated to more distant goals; self-control is perhaps the most characteristic trait of the Nordic race, and it is largely on this that their cultural talent is based. Races that lack it are not capable of pursuing and achieving objective goals in the long term." (Lenz).

Lenz sees these characteristics as having arisen in connection with the Nordic environment:

"...not in the sense that the wet and cold climate directly produced their caring disposition, but rather in the sense that families with the lighter disposition of southerners, who were not accustomed to thinking far ahead, perished much more frequently in the Nordic winter; the race is therefore in a certain sense the

product of the environment, not directly in the Lamarckian sense, but rather the breeding product of the environment.
Of course, the original developmental possibilities of a race are also of essential importance here; Mongoloid races have also been adapted to the northern climate through selection. However, while the Nordic race overcame the inhospitable environment by increasing its mental powers, the Arctic Mongoloids adapted through breeding to be extremely undemanding. Nordic man owes his talent for technology and for mastering nature in general to the breeding effect of the Nordic environment, with durable houses and seaworthy ships being a matter of life and death for him. It is therefore understandable that the Nordic race today produces the most technicians and inventors - as Goethe says, 'it is born to see and destined to observe.' But the Nord can also achieve great things in the commercial sphere, as the old Hanseatic guilds bear witness to this. It is more gifted in the natural sciences than in the humanities. Its boldness also makes it capable of military affairs; it has a great inclination for every kind of combat, whether on the battlefield or in sport. His boldness can also be the driving force behind great intellectual achievements - after all, when it comes to discoveries of revolutionary significance, the courage to profess one's beliefs and to speak the truth is often decisive." (Lenz).

It is no wonder that many creative people have come from Nordic regions - the German historian Treitschke called Lower Saxony 'the land of statesmen'.
But it is not just a few individuals from the Nordic tribes who possess these characteristics; no, as Clauß says of a Nordic farmhand, they are all like this:

"He does what he does as an achievement for whose perfection he is responsible to himself. If his employer demanded something of him that he did not consider right, he would refuse, without any particular emotion, but with self-evident determination. He can never be a servant in the negative sense of the word; he remains an army in service and remains free in service."

Falisian race: Just as the Falisian race appears more massive and heavier in physique than the Nordic race, so too is it in its mental behavior. Dr. Günther says of this:

"He takes life seriously, falls easily into brooding, and remains very closed off to other people, with a tendency toward stubbornness, even obstinacy."

Westphalians and Swabians, who make up a larger proportion of the race, are well known as such. He is rougher, gnarled, and less agile in his manner than the slender Nordic man. He is more attached to the soil, more attached to his homeland and to tradition. German depth and inwardness are predominantly given to them; one speaks of the Falisian man's need for loyalty. In terms of reliability, they may even surpass the Nordic people; this makes them ideal for all positions of trust, as chairpersons and law enforcement officers:

"They are more steadfast than agile, more solid than versatile, more sober than bold, more freedom-loving than domineering, more weighty than creative." (Kern).

"The driving force of the Germanic peoples can be attributed in large part to the heavy blond race." (Hauschild).

"They are less suited to leadership and rule than the slender race; nevertheless, several of the greatest leaders of the Germans show a strong influence from this blond giant race, such as Bismarck and Hindenburg - it is precisely when Attic (Falisian) heaviness is combined with Nordic boldness that figures of megalithic proportions emerge." (Lenz).

Eastern (Alpine) race: Opinions about the Eastern race are not quite as uniform as those about the Nordic and Falisian races - as Eugen Fischer says of it:

"The intellectual gifts of the Alpine race are generally not nearly as high as those described above" (meaning the Nordic race), "but in some respects they are better developed. They are characterized by a tendency and ability for tenacious, energetic work, not inconsiderable intelligence, and a well-developed sense of community. They lack a high degree of imagination, but diligence, energy, and clever exploitation of circumstances bring them success. Their ability to adopt and develop foreign ideas is not insignificant (suggestible) despite their fundamentally great perseverance."

Günther considers the Eastern-Alpine people to be:

"...sober and practical; small-scale, industrious businessmen who patiently advances through thrift and modest frugality, who often shows remarkable intelligence in acquiring 'education' and bourgeois prestige that tends toward a quiet life, a comfort that combines the useful with the pleasant in both work and leisure. Since he sets narrower limits on his goals and lacks true boldness in thought and action, he sometimes gets further than the more carefree, daring, and often altruistic Nordic and Dinaric people."

East Baltic race: We find somewhat different characteristics in East Baltic people; however, as already mentioned, the independence of the East Baltic race is doubted. Günther argues that it is a race that is alien to individualism and tends toward a mass mentality, making it a patient subject:

"East Baltic people...display a particularly lively sense of patriotism; however, they need guidance, and are affectionate as subordinates when treated appropriately, often to the point of submissiveness; they are generally helpful and hospitable toward their neighbors, and affectionate toward their relatives; in familiar company, they are never assertive or assertive, but always cautious."

Their intelligence is not to be underestimated, and East Balts also show particular talent in the art of music.

Dinaric race: Rough strength, honor, courage, a love of their homeland, close ties to the soil, and the self-confidence associated with it are characteristic of the Dinaric people - according to Günther, it was precisely these characteristics that made the fighters from predominantly Dinaric areas in both enemy armies the best fighters on the southeastern theater of war during the World War:

"Dinaric blood determines the difference in character between Bavarians and North Germans, and determines the self-confidence of certain areas of southern Germany and the Austrian Alpine regions."

A love of nature and the land is as characteristic of the Dinaric people as is their creative spirit and the way they shape their surroundings, their homes, and their tools; they live more in the present than the pre-thinking Northerners, and thus they are also more attached to the soil. According to Günther:

"The boldness of the Dinaric people is more a boldness of physical achievement; the actual intellectual drive for conquest that characterizes the Nordic people seems to be less common. The range of development of the Dinaric people is decidedly smaller in all respects than that of the Nordic people; their intellectual expression is more limited, even though they have the same good will. For the most part, the Dinaric race represents a type of person who is often somewhat uncouth, rough and cheerful, even rough and witty, easily enthusiastic, and prone to a certain 'verve' in their demeanor and sensibility, with a talent for coarse quick-wittedness and vivid description, which is accompanied by a pronounced knowledge of human nature, as well as acting skills as a racial trait. A talent for trade and commerce also seems to be common. A talent for music, especially singing, is particularly pronounced, with German folk songs most alive in the predominantly Dinaric region. A number of musicians show a more or less strong Dinaric influence: for example the Nordic-Dinaric Mozart, Haydn, Liszt, Wagner, Chopin, Bruckner, Verdi, or the predominantly Dinaric Weber, Cornelius, Paganini, Cherubini (?), Tatarini, and Berlioz. Nordic creativity and Dinaric musical talent often seem to have come together, as in the case of Nietzsche."

Near Eastern race: Intelligence and great empathy for other people's ways of thinking, as well as cunning, characterize the Near Eastern race; it is precisely these traits that enable all peoples with a stronger Near Eastern influence to be highly skilled and business-minded in trade and commerce. Felix von Luschan says:

"...this characteristic is not unique to the Jews, but also applies to Orientals, especially the Greeks and Armenians; this is evident from the fact that throughout the Orient, in cities predominantly inhabited by Greeks or Armenians, Jews find it difficult or impossible to gain a foothold. The popular joke expresses this in a drastically exaggerated way, saying that for every seven Jews there is only one Greek, and for every seven Greeks there is only one Armenian, which is supposed to mean that an Armenian (i.e., a Near Easterner) is forty-nine times as clever and business-minded as a Jew."

Incidentally, something similar is said about the people of Schleswig-Holstein with regard to their business acumen compared to the Jews - according to Lenz,

"...all Near Easterners share a tendency to live as minorities among different populations; the Near Eastern race is bred less for the domination and exploitation of nature than for the domination and exploitation of people."

Luschan goes on to say of the Armenians:

"There has probably never been a people that was as politically foolish and as incapable of governing themselves or being ruled by others."

However, their intelligence is by no means low - they are credited with the creation of the Caucasian language and also with part of the Arabic numerals. According to Lenz,

"...these abstract systems, which are so eminently practical for use in commerce and business, are entirely in keeping with the spirit of the Near Eastern race, while pictorial writing and Roman numerals are more in keeping with the vivid and objective mentality of the Nordic race."

The Near Easterners are gifted with great acting talent and eloquence, both qualities that are related to empathy, and their pronounced musicality can also be reconciled with this.

Western (Mediterranean) race: Compared to the races described so far, the Western (Mediterranean) race is distinguished by their liveliness, agility, and a certain restlessness of movement. Lenz says of Western (Mediterranean) people:

"They take life less seriously; empty forms of politeness and insincere gestures play a major role, for example, in offering gifts and invitations that are not expected to be accepted; their sense of truth and honesty is less developed than that of Nordic people. Generally childlike and cheerful, they are prone to mood swings depending on their impressions and experiences; this goes hand in hand with a lively urge to express feelings through words and gestures. Their talent for public speaking is correspondingly great, but so is their tendency to 'intoxicate themselves with words'."

Among other things, Günther emphasizes, "their passion and their sense of color coordination in clothing, a talent which is more fluid than deeply artistic," and goes on to write,

"If Georges Lapouge was able to identify the spirit of Protestantism in Nordic people—a connection that is also indicated by a comparison of the racial distribution in Europe with the distribution of religious denominations in general—then one could say that Protestantism must be very foreign to Western people, who love exciting oratory, gestures, vivid colors, and spectacle."

Oriental race: The Oriental race is certainly related to some extent to the Western (Mediterranean) race - intelligence, pride, energy, willpower, enterprise, sometimes controlled, then suddenly erupting sensuality and cunning are striking:

"They have even less of an inclination (than the Western race) toward the quiet, laborious work of the farmer, but rather a pronounced tendency toward nomadism; they have also produced bold seafarers such as the Phoenicians." (Lenz).

In addition to the Near Eastern race, the Phoenicians are also credited with the invention of Arabic numerals, while also exerting a great influence on the ancient Egyptian, Assyrian-Babylonian, Punic, Arab, and ancient Jewish cultures; their influence has become decisive today on the entire Western world and its culture, into which they have penetrated with the Jews, of whom they form the main component, together with others.

Jews: Finally, the spiritual characteristics of the Jews - Lenz says of them,

"Even more pronounced than their physical characteristics are the spiritual characteristics of the Jews; one could even describe the Jews as a spiritual race. If the peculiarity of the Jews is not as strongly apparent physically as it is psychologically, this may be due to the fact that Jews who look very foreign were less successful than those who resemble the type of their host people more closely; the instinctive desire not to attract attention also leads to a preference for spouses who resemble the host population in appearance (including the adoption of non-Jewish names and the like). The Jewish idiosyncrasy could only be bred out in the course of a millennia-old culture with extensive socialization of the people. Excluded from procreation not only by their own inclination, but also in many cases by coercion, they have always sought their livelihood primarily in trade and similar occupations; therefore, only those Jews who were capable of mediating the products of other people, arousing their desires, and directing them were able to start families; it is therefore understandable that Jews are distinguished not only by their intelligence and energy, diligence and perseverance, but above all by their astonishing ability to empathize with other people and guide them according to their will. Their inclinations and abilities repeatedly lead them to activities in which responding to and guiding the respective inclinations of the public brings success - the professions to which they turn with preference and success are therefore primarily those of merchant, trader, and moneylender, journalist, writer, publisher, politician, actor, musician, lawyer, and doctor."

On the other hand, these characteristics led them to arrogance and constantly working against their respective host people, to such an extent that they dragged everything that was good and dear to them through the mud. Adolf Hitler became familiar with these characteristics in Vienna:

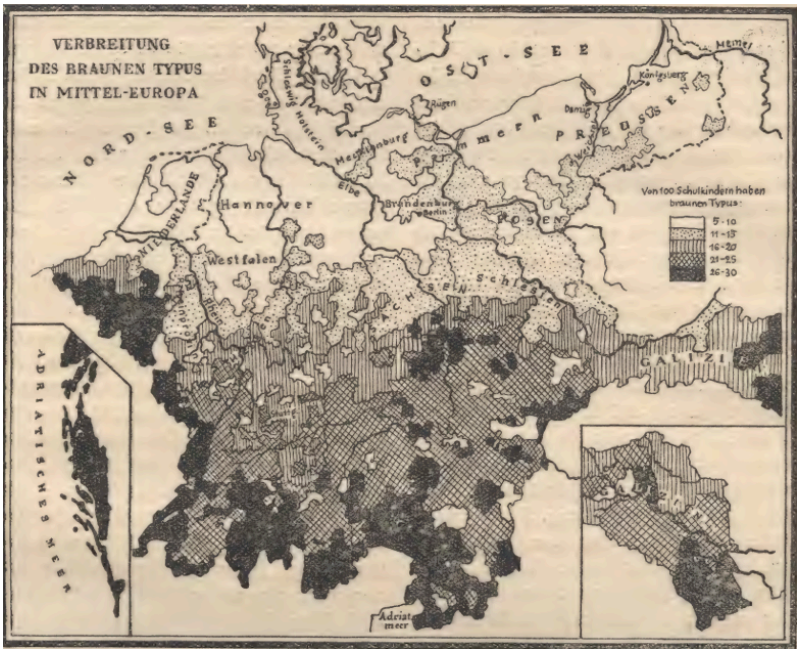
"Was there any filth, any form of shamelessness, especially in cultural life, in which at least one Jew was not involved? As soon as one cautiously cut into such a tumor, one found, like a maggot in a rotting corpse, a little Jew.“

If that was one side of their characteristic modus operandi, the other was the desire to:

”...corrupt the racial foundations of the people that are to be subjugated - it was and is Jews who bring Negroes to the Rhine, and always with the same ulterior motive and clear goals: to destroy the white race they hate through the inevitable bastardization that results, knocking them down from their cultural and political heights, so that they may rise to become their masters themselves - a racially pure people, conscious of their blood, can never be subjugated by the Jews."

If the Jews are truly the greatest enemies of our state because they consciously seek to destroy it, there is also a danger that should not be underestimated in the bastardization with other races and peoples, as in the ‘steamroller of the Mongols,’ which threatens to spread with tremendous force and finds an all too open road into our people at the tattered borders of our country and the entire European East. It is not only in the East that there are enemies of the racially based national state, for our French neighbors have not been ashamed to use colored peoples in the fight against us; they have forgotten themselves in their self-interest and committed a racial atrocity against the white race for their own benefit - a guilt that is already bearing fruit today.
Already, half a million Negroes are active in France, and high dignitaries, officers, and lawyers are being replaced by Negroes; they have forgotten themselves and will be overtaken by the fate that history has

recorded for other states that have done similar things in the past. At the time of the occupation of the Rhineland, fate gave us a warning sign in another form, in the form of poor Negro bastard children who had been expelled from the ethnic community - today there are only 500 of them, but tomorrow there may be more. Therefore, let us not forget ourselves here either, and let us always be mindful of the task that each of us has to perform in the ethnic state.



Distribution of the Brown Type in Central Europe

Of 100 schoolchildren who have the brown type: 5-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21-25, 26-30

The German People

And now to our own people, the German people - can we even determine today the number of individual racial components that originally entered our German people? At the beginning, it was already emphasized that blond hair and blue eyes are found only in northwestern Europe, and that these two characteristics are predominantly attributed to the Falisian and Nordic peoples; since all other races have dark eyes and dark hair, it should also be possible to determine the distribution of races among the German people from the frequency of these two characteristics in Germany.

We have obtained an accurate compilation of the frequency of these characteristics and the distribution of the light-haired type in comparison to the brunette type from studies of schoolchildren, which were initiated and carried out by Rudolf Virchow at the time - we can see from this that in northern Germany, on average, only 5 to 10 out of 100 schoolchildren had brown or dark hair, and that in southern Germany only 29 to 30 percent had dark hair. This percentage shifts somewhat with age, as the darkening of hair is a well-known phenomenon; however, children of other races already have black hair from an early age;

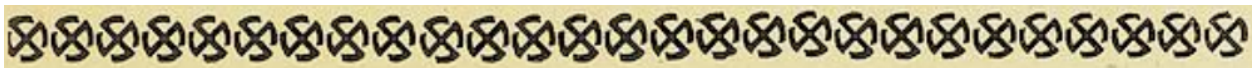
the later darkening of hair in many German children must therefore, as mentioned at the beginning, be attributed to a Nordic component (blond hair) in their genetic makeup, which is then later somewhat covered up. Based on the distribution of hair colors (brunette type), we should also be able to determine the frequency of blonde racial elements in the German population; here, we must also take into account the type of inheritance of blond and light hair versus dark hair. Light hair is masked by dark hair (recessive), so dark is dominant and light is recessive [cf. Boehm, Schulungsbrief No. 3]. This is not a pure dominant-recessive relationship, in which the combination of dark X light results in only 25 percent pure light, 50 percent mixed dark, and 25 percent pure dark in the second generation; the inheritance pattern is much more complicated, but the end result is very close to the simple example. If, for example, 50 percent blond and 50 percent dark races had mixed together in equal proportions in a population, then only 25 percent would later appear with light hair colors, while all others would be dark. Of course, the reverse is also true: 25 percent blonde offspring require 50 percent blonde ancestors. According to the above distribution map, there are many more light-colored than dark-colored people in the German population, so that the proportion of blonde, light-colored races in Germany must be much greater than 50 percent according to these considerations; it would not be wrong to estimate it at 70 to 80 percent. In other words, we can say that the blond race was and still is predominantly involved in the racial composition of the German people. However, since the individual races have a myriad of their own racial characteristics, not all of which are recessive but some of which are also dominant, and since physical and mental characteristics can also be inherited separately, there will also be a large number of cases in which a non-Nordic appearance is combined with the mental and emotional characteristics of the Nordic race; it would therefore be wrong to deny that every dark-haired person possesses all the Nordic and Falisian mental characteristics. However, it is certain that, as Boehm emphasized, if we have a group of 100 physically Nordic people and, alongside them, 100 physically Eastern-Alpine people, Nordic souls are more likely to be found in the first group than in the second.
Only one thing should be stated, however: there are hardly any old German families in whose veins does not flow predominantly Nordic blood.

Adolf Hitler says of our people:

"The German people came into being in the same way as almost all the truly creative civilizations of the world known to us - over the course of many centuries, a small, organized, culturally creative, talented race has superimposed itself on other peoples, partly absorbing them and partly adapting to them; all the components of our people have, of course, brought their special abilities to this union, but it was created only by a core that formed a people and a state. This people imposed its language, not without borrowing from the subjugated, of course, and finally subjected all to a common destiny for so long that the life of the state people became inextricably linked with the life of the other components that gradually merged and melted into it. Victors and vanquished have long since become one community - it is our German people of today, and we love and cherish it just as it is.
Over the course of a thousand years of history, all of its often diverse characteristics have become familiar and dear to us; this community is so great that we are happy about every contribution that benefits us from it. We do not examine who we owe the musicality of our people to, or who we owe our technical skills to, who gives us the art of storytelling, who gives us the coolness of thought, or where our philosophers, statesmen, or military leaders come from; in any case, we do not examine this in order to make a particular assessment, but at most to simply know the nature of the roots from which the German

people draw their abilities, and we have become such a community that we have only one wish: that all its components contribute their best to the richness of our entire national life - as long as each part gives where it has to go, this will help to benefit our lives."

"National Socialism knows that the normal range of our abilities is determined by the internal racial structure of our people; however, it desires that the political and cultural leadership of our people take on the face and expression of that race which, through its heroism alone and thanks to its internal disposition, created the German people in the first place from a conglomerate of different components."



"The loss of blood purity destroys inner happiness forever, lowers man forever, and the consequences can never be removed from body and mind."

- Adolf Hitler